at the earliest practicable period.

Mr. Peck said he would refer Mr. Perkins ject, which shall be named in the title. to a certain speech of Mr. Soulé, bearing upon Coba, for the proof of his designs in reference

the address brought to the notice of the Committee, was intended for the constituents of its signers only; and that its introduction to the not, he would not ask; but he desired to know if it contained a word that was not in accord.

ance with truth.

The opinions of Mr. Soulé were not unknown. His appointment had been regarded with surprise throughout the country, and with His conduct at Madrid also had been such as had been expected. It had proved startling and alarming to the people of this country. And, in relation to the Black Warrior, he had been peculiarly and unnecessarily insolent and insulting. He had this not from official source, though he doubted not it could there be found; but it had been everywhere reported and believed in this country. It had been copied from the London Times into the

Washington Union.
He doubted not, however, that on his return to this hall in a few days, he could establish the truth of every allegation and the soundness of every conjecture made in the address in ques-

Mr. Perkins replied briefly, when Mr. Smith, of Virginia, arose, and said that the address, so far from being designed exclusively for the constituents of the gentlement signing it, was evidently designed for general circulation; and, in proof of this, he would state that it had been published in the National Intelligencer, by procurement, of course. It was designed to injure the Democratic-par-ty and its seknowledged leader, the President of the United States. Its nigners, he declared, were no longer members of that party.

Mr. Peckham. Oh, no! ob, no! [6]

and loud laughter.]
Mr. Smith described the laughter as sarlonie, and continued to denounce the address, declaring that it had taken up every conceivable pace of Whig and Abolition tattle and scandal against the Democratic party and its chief. It was the true policy of the Democratic party to cause all impurities to slough

Smith paused, and said, there was one gentleman upen that floor of that class, whom he could not denounce—one whom he respected as a just and good man—a remarkable illustration of just intentions in error-a gentleman whom he honored, and whom the South come, as entitled to its respect and esteem-a sean who would never violate truth, nor dig-

nity of bearing.

[Mr. Gerrit Smith was here understood to

man, and he now entertained a hope it would upon the general interest felt in the vigorous be generally read! [Laughter.]
Mr. Smith said he regarded the address as important, as it was a type of its kind. More

Mr. Perkips gave notice of his intention to past one o'dlock, the Committee rose, and the enable us to relieve ourselves from the embarhich he had arisen; and at forty minutes House adjourned till 8 o'clock, to-morrow.

> For the National Era. MAYING SONG.

The clouds have ceased their weeping To see kind Earth uplack her stores A thousand rays are peeping. The treasures kept for lovely May Are hills and fields displaying. For shame-to stay

At home to-day! Come, let us go a-Maying There's eaxifrage upon the rock, And cowslips in the rushes; The yellow bell-flower's siender stalk Is nodding through the bushes, Blue violets, white anemones,

With bashful winds are playing There's more than these Beneath the trees-

The apple buds begin to blush, The peach will bloom to morrew The maples wear their reddest flush. The tasseled larches borrow The brightest green that spring can spare,

Her loan with beauty paying. The sweet-breathed air Sings everywhere, Among the boughs the robins built, Before the April showers:

The oriole now, with piumage gilt. . Goes flashing by the flowers; The bob-o'-link his "how d'ye do" O'er unsown fields is saying He's calling you; He means me, too Come, let us go a-maying!

For once give over toil, and flee To pine woods ever shady, For better heards than eye can The harvest of a May-day. The scent of forest-blossoms fair, Among our home-thoughts staying, Will stille care,

Oh, come! let's go a-Maying!

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYL

We have already referred to the proceed-Democrats, which assembled at Pittsburgh, on the 24th. The policy of uniting with the Whigs in the coming election in Pennsylvania was discussed at length, but voted down by a large majority. The ground taken by the Whig Party in that State was regarded as far below the demands of Freedom, embracing no decisration of scutiments concerning the Fugitive Slave Act or Slavery within the limits of the Federal Jurisdiction. The Pittsburgh

"If the Whigs and Judge Pollock will now come out for the 'repeal of the Nebrasks bill,' and as they once promised, of the Fogitive Slave bill: if they will repudiate the Compro-mises of '50 and '54—for this last is but an-other Compromise; if they will take the ground omise; if they win section Legislature, namely, 'no cection Legislature, namely, 'no tories'—then, more slave States, no slave Territories'—then, in God's name, let the Free Democratic nominees withdraw and vote for Whigs, so pledged, if their lives indicate sound back-bones."

A resolution was submitted, recommending State Convention of citizens of all parties, to take into consideration the continued aggressions of the Slave Power, but after much discussion this was rejected.

The following resolutions were then adopted

slave power, whenever we fight to disadvantage, 'carry the war into Africa' itself: and will not cease our struggle until we have excluded Slavery from all the Territories, abolshed it in the District of Columbia, prohibited he sale of human beings for the debts of their alleged masters, under Federal process, repeal-ed the fugitive slave law, divorced the National Government from all support of Slavery, and

nuitous system from our country.
"Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Platform of Independent Democracy, adopted August 12, 1852 (except the tenth article thereof.) is a assertion of true Democratic doctrines,

generally accredited and uncontradicted were ative districts for the State Legislature, and not wholly inadmissible. He could not now are opposed to all special and class legislation. allude to the affairs of Caba, but would do so and demand, instead, the passage of general laws, and that each bill be confir

Resolved, That we regard the traffic in toxicating drink as one of the most fruitful sources of misery, pauperism, and crime, and demand its total prohibition, by a law adequate in its penalties and means of execution to ac-

complish that object.

"Resolved, That the prohibition of Slavery House was an unnecessary act. Whether it north of 36 deg. 30 min. was part of a comprowas to be considered as manly or chivalric, or mise which never should have been made; but that compromise having been made, and the part of it favorable to Slavery having been substantially executed, it is as disgraceful to the slave interest to demand the repeal of the part favorable to Freedom, as it is to Northern doughfaces to yield to that demand, and as it will be to all Northern freemen if they acqui-

esce in its repeal.
"Resolved, That the eleven Pennsylvania allies of Slavery in Congress, who have misrep-resented the State, and sought to dishonor their constituents by the repeal of the Missouri prohibition of Slavery, ought to receive the hearty contempt of all true Americans who believe the Declaration of Independence was adopted in good faith, and not as a rhetorical flourish; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our ut-most exertions to bring about union and harmony amongst true men of all parties, for the defeat of all such men."

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854.

RENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS-WHO

subscribers whose terms are about expiring, to renew; and, while doing so, to send new names with their own. The first half of the present volume of the Era will close with the last of this month. We have just sent out a special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to enlarge our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and need information. Only the first great triumph of the Slave Power has been won. Forther and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom, the most active efforts ought now to be made would receive with a warm and cordial wel- to increase the circulation of newspapers opposed to Slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in favor. Some of its best agents during the last twelve months have diverted their labors to the establishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. grateful to the gentleman from Virginia for the degree of importance he had attached to the humble address in question. A copy of it should be placed upon the desk of each gentlemaintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government? In brief terms, let us say that, extended operations of the same character should they succeed in adding to our Weekly were talked of. pay the loss we have sustained in undertaking print his remarks entire upon the subject upon to carry on a Daily Era, although it would rassments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send us at least one new name. We reprint our guide to the efforts of our friends: TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA

One copy, 1 year, \$2 One copy, 6 months, \$1 Three copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., Ten copies, do., 15 Ten copies, do.,

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cept in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a clu of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., 1854.

WHAT A LITTLE EFFORT CAN ACCOMPLISH. Everybody has a circle within which he or she can operate. Here is what an honest mechanic, appreciating the importance of circulating Anti-Slavery information at this crisis did for the Ere, a few days since, at Mon-

mouth Illinois: " Sir, I know the character of your paper. it having been taken by a member of our family, James Robb, of Pittsburgh, for a number of years; and as I feel it to be my duty to lahor for the cause of the oppressed everywhere, I am persuaded that to extend the Era will promote this result. It was only last Saturday I same reasons which have constrained the inmy purpose to others that come into my shop. I thought I could form a club of ten without much effort. So, in two days, I got seven new subscribers; and I think that before the paper arrives, I can make up more than a club of ten. So you see from this feeble effort what could be done by the whole army of Free Democrate, if they would but try."

I saw a suggestion in your paper, the Natain one more. I like the idea, but action is better. I think it will be very easy for every one to do it. I am an old subscriber. I send you two more subscribers, for which I enclose

ANOTHER STORY BY ALICE CAREY. We intend to commence a new story by Alice Carey, the first week in July.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM RELL SMITH WIL appear in next week's Era.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has reached a circulation, counting all its issues, of 150,000. Its friends have worked hard for it. Our Philadelphia package, usually sent

to our agent by Adams & Co.'s express, failed to reach him last week; consequently, our subscribers there failed to receive their papers; but we expect to be able to furnish them with the missing number this week.

No Some one sends us two dollars from Peacham, Vermont, but does not us give his

To prepare the Capitol for the summe ession of Congress will cost a few thousands of dollars, as we have been assured. This is a large expenditure, if that session is only to last Monday in July. But the opinion is gaining here, that so early an adjournment is a thing impposible. Members, on going before their constituents, will prefer showing something more than the repeal of the Misseuri Comproraise, as the result of their labors during a

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE. The Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth states that peal of what? The Nobraska and Kansas the opponents of Slavery, they will have to bear on Monday night, May 22d, three daughters Bill? Nobody desires to see that repealed, the responsibility of the divisions that now place of Rev. Mr. Perry, Methodist preacher, living so far as it embraces the organization of the the sceptre in the hands of the Slaveholding and the measures there proposed is Democ-racy reduced to practice, and we therefore rodsburz, were horribly burned by the explo-meant by, which the Anti-Slavery restriction shall we not say, reprehensible, because the

In another column the reader will find an article from a very intelligent correspondent, movement, if it is to be successful. That prinon the "Need of the Time." It deserves con- ciple must be determined by ascertaining what sideration. The writer would interpose no ob- are our national responsibilities for Slavery. stacle in the way of those who are seeking to Just so far as these extend, our action must bring about a general union of the friends of go. Slavery exists within the exclusive juris-Freedom, but his object evidently is, to diction of the Federal Government is sustainguard against an inadequate and inefficient ed there by its power, and the Slave Interest organization of their forces.

sarily involves the maintenance of the present not the People of the slave States alone, but both, leaves to Free-Soilers, or Independent Our duty is plain: it is, to turn Slavery out of of their organization.

The nucleus of the Independent Democratic Party was formed in 1839-'40, and was then known as "the Liberty Party." From that time down to the last Presidential election the most determined efforts were made to secure to the Whig Party the adhesion of its members. Its separate action was condemned as a gation of Slavery. blunder. Its leaders were charged with playing into the hands of the "Locofocos," It was asserted that the Whigs were more favorably disposed to the Cause of Freedom than the Democrats; and, therefore, although not coming quite up to the standard of the Liberty men, they had a just claim upon their support. "A half loaf was better than no bread." The true policy was "to choose between evils;" the right way was to vote for the men, least opposed to their opinions, who had a chance of being elected. It was folly to throw away their votes, without the slightest prospect of success: it was wicked, by withholding them from the Whig Party, to subject it to defeat. Of course, men who plied them with arguments of this kind, held them responsible for the defeat of Henry Clay, and what was charged as necessary consequences, the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war; and responsible, too, for the election of General Pierce, and whatever consequences resulted

from that event. Steadily the friends of direct political action against the Slave Power, maintained their ground, through evil and good report, adding to their numbers, never changing their principles or policy, although, in obedience to circumstances, they accepted a new name, and in 1848 became known as the Free or Independent Democracy. They admitted frankly that in the Free States, there were more Whigs than Democrats liberally disposed towards their views, and inclined to opposition to Slavery . but, they pointed to the facts, that the Party which is in the ascendant in the Federal Government, having secured its place by alliance with the Siave Power, in obedience to that Power, is peculiarly intolerent towards Anti-Slavery movements; that from 1836 to 1852. the Democrats were thus in the ascendant. with the exception of a few months of power under General Harrison, and a four years' term from 1848 to 1852; that the Anti-Slavery poliey of the Whige in the free States, when out of power, was to be attributed largely to their necessities, which constrain an opposition to avail itself of every element of hestility to the Administration Party: that similar necessities developed similar Anti-Slavery proclivities in and that the Whigs, organized nationally, and in possession of the Government from 1848 to 1852, were practically as pro-slavery as their predecessors-the surrender of the Wilmot Proviso, and the imposition of the Fugitive Slave Act, being the most signal achievements of the

And they now point to these additional facts, that, in the Whig National Convention of 1852, a majority of delegates passed resolutions in favor of the pro-slavery legislation of 1850, affirmed its finality, avowed opposition to further agitation of the Slavery question, and put in nomination a Presidential candidate who accepted emphatically the policy thus proclaimed: and that, subsequently, the Whigs generally, in their State Conventions and through their leading journals, declared acquiescence in what had been done, and manifested a strong repugnance to any kind of movement on the subject

We reproduce these facts, not for the purpose of reproaching any Party, not for the purpose of placing Whige or Democrate on their defence, not to provoke recrimination or stir up anew the elements of discord, but to justify the policy of the Independent Democrats, and demonstrate to all politicians that a union of the friends of Freedom in the free States, on the hasis of either the Whig or Democratic organization, as at present existing, is utterly out of the question. Maintain these Parties, and the same reasons which have constrained the Inorganization, will force the same policy upon it. We never will assent to the compromising tactics of either, or sustain them.

The fundamental vice of both is clearly stated by our correspondent :

"Each of the other parties is divided into two wings-an Anti-Slavery wing and a Pro-Slavery wing. The Pro-Slavery wing of each is composed of slaveholders, who look upon Slavery as the paramount interest to be regarded in all political and legislative action, and nonslaveholders who either fear Slavery, or are careless respecting it, and therefore quite will-ing to do whatever the slaveholders require. The Anti-Slavery wing of each has acted on the principle that party unity is the primary necessity, and that, whatever obnoxious ptatform may be set up, or whatever obnaxious candidates nominated, they are to be acquiesced in and sup-ported, rather than hazard party division."

The result is before our eyes. Polk, elected by the Democratic Party, wars upon Mexico. and dismembers it, for the purpose of enlarging the area of Slavery. Fillmore, elected by the Whice abandons the doctrine of the glorious Ordinance of 1787, and fastens upon the couna sovereign State to the brink of civil war. a war to prevent Emancipation in Cuba. And two years hence, a Whig President, elected on you must all join the Whig Party, "with which the principle clearly stated in the foregoing we have been allied for years!" paragraph, would signalize his Administration by some other outrageous concession to Sla-

No, gentlemen; if you choose to put your old parties under foot, we will put ours. an old and a worn-out organization. Let us the voice and action of that great State be pohave done with trimming, and paltering, and tential for Liberty. tinkering, and cunning contrivances of half- Till the Journal, and other newspapers like

WHAT IS TO BE DONE !- "THE NEED OF THE ing cry; but if that be all, it is hardly worth 23d ult., it contained a strong editorial from the labor of attempting a new party. There which we copy the following extract: "We cannot read the future. We cannot

possesses and controls this Government. For The perpetuation of the Whig Party necesthis state of things, not the slaveholders alone, tion of this iniquity for its standard by rers,

not the People of the slave States alone, but it will declare that there shall be no mother new Democratic Party—and the continuance of the People of all the States are responsible. Territories. That there shall be no more slave Territories. That there shall be no more sorth. both, leaves to Free-Soilers, or Independent Our duty is plain: it is, to turn Slavery out of ern Congressmen with Southern principle. It Democrats, no alternative but the preservation the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Gov-will seek the immediate colonization of N brasernment, and rescue that from the grasp of the Slave Interest. The repeal of the Missouri ing curse. It will take a solemn pledge f the men it sends to Washington, that their fire and Compormise is but one of the many acts of the supremacy we have allowed to the Slave Power. We must destroy that supremacy! That alone out a legal trial. It will sweep Slavery e it of will save this country from bocoming an im- every nook and corner where the General Govern mense Slave Empire, dedicated to the propa-

> Again, we say, let us begin right. There are three articles which contain the whole creed of the Independent Democracy on the subject of Slavery:

"That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union. to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a Slave than to make a King, and no more power to establish Slavery than to establish Monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of Slavery, wherever it ossesses constitutional power to legislate for

"That, to the persevering and importuslave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and ional legislation for the extradition of slaves. "That Slavery is a sin against God and crime against man, which no human enact-

demand its abolition." tional Convention, adopt substantially this New York Tribune, themselves a host. 'Thy creed, and it becomes the Party of Freedom. From that moment, it will have a right to claim, and it will command, the vote of every present duty are stronger than recollection of citizen who believes that the need of the time s, the abolition of the Slave Power. Let the Whig Party assembled in National Convention. take this ground, and it becomes the Party of Freedom, and would deserve, as it would receive, the vote of every sincere opponent of Slavery. But, this is not to be expected. In fact. the public mind, against the holding of any the work be done in the several States. It is leads the movement. The old Whig papers of that State manifest a spirit of wisdom, liberality, and patriotism. They give up old organizations, formulas, and names. They call for a Party of the People. Laying aside all pretensions of superior policy in time past, they the Democratic Party, when it was thrown crats and Independent Democrats, in a comtry from the rule of Slavery. Of course, such cordially sustained by such a union; and the example once fairly set, it will be emulated in other States. The leading journals in Wisconsin and Michigan are already suggesting a similar movement. Let no narrow prejudices, no blind devotion to mere organization, interfere. We observe that in Michigan, the Detroit Tribune proposes a State Convention of of June. Just before this, although unknown to the editor of that paper, the Central Committee of the Independent or Free Democracy of Michigan had called a Mass Convention, to

> eminence-no attempt to magnify the zeal of one class of the opponents of Slavery over au-In New York, there is a tenacity of old party prejudice, which will present a serious obstacle to union. A portion of Democrats clings to existing parties. A portion of the Whigs is just as impracticable. The Albany Evening Journal, in an article on the 26th ult., after some very just observations on the divisions among the People of the free States, and the consequent ascendency of the Slaveholding Oligarchy, extinguishes completely the force of its whole article, by the following paragraph in

meet on the 22d of June. Why not make an

effort for concert? Let our friends confer with

those of other Parties, who are in favor of a

combined movement, and let a call be agreed

upon, which shall have no party aspect or

bearing. Let there be no strife now for pre-

"For ourselves, we believe the end of Parties be-not, like Armies, to aggrandize one ruler uphold abstract creeds of faith—but to deal directly with the practical issues of their day and generation. And the only way we have ever found to do that, has been by voting for men that can be elected, and working with parties that can beat. So far, we have not found Freedom practically advanced one step except by the Whig Party, with whom we have acted for years. When we find another equally right in its principles, and more able and will-

is hurrying it on to ruin, because the People of braska Bill, and the Slave Power which dicthe Free States, who in the aggregate consti- tated it, has been disarmed? How many Con tute the great majority of voters, are divided servatives have been won to the Cause of the among Whigs, Democrats, and Independent slaveholders? Their old allies in Boston huige Democrats, thus frittering away all their their heads for shame. Not a voice was head strength: we (the Albany Evening Journal) in apology for an act, whose enforcement try an odious act, which just now has brought therefore insist upon the necessity of union felt as a disgrace and humiliation. All over let us all unite, and we shall be more than a the free States, the indignation aroused by the Pierce, chosen by the Democratic Party, re- match for the Slave Interest, and shall be able repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has been peals the Missouri Compromise, and meditates to take possession of the Federal Government- blown into a flame by this last demonstration. but, just one word in your ear, good people-

The Journal should be more reasonable and crats think as highly of their respective organ-

way measures. The cry now is, Repeal! Re- it, manifest a willingness for an equal union of rady reduced to practice, and we therefore dordinly approve and will steadfastly adhere to it.

Resolved, That we are in favor of dividing the State into single Senatorial and Represent.

Resolved, That we are in favor of dividing the State into single Senatorial and Represent.

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Resolved, That we are in favor of dividing the State and void.

Resolved, That we are in favor of dividing the States that they have a dead, and were buried in the State and void.

Resolved, That we are in favor of dividing the States that they have a dead, and were buried in the States and void.

Resolved, That we are in favor of dividing the States that they have a dead, and were buried in the States and void.

Resolved, The Columbia College presided. The Tribute of the Fugitive Slave and void.

Resolved, The Tribute of the States that they have a dead, and were buried in the States and void.

Resolved, The Columbia College presided. The Tribute of the Fugitive Slave and void.

Resolved, The Tribute of the States and void.

Resolved the State

predict what will be the consequences '\$ this last and most fatal blow to liberty. B't we riodical eruptions. * * * can see what the duty of freemen is, a d we mean it shall be through no fault of ou's if it is left undone.
"If the North is what it claims to be and Yes-the bad habits of the Revolution still

what we have, of late, had gratifying sesur-ance that it will be, this day ends the fa of compromises. With the band of Representa-tives that have nobly resisted the const amalast vote there shall be cast for repeal and freedom. It will send no more fugitives back with ment has jurisdiction, imprison it within i s fifment has jurisdiction, imprison it within is ju-teen States, and surround it there with riple bands of steel. It will 'establish justice, pr mote tranquillity, and secure the blessings of libe by to itself and to its posterity.' This the United States will do, if they have retained the pirit of their founders. If not, then God help the Republic, for its days are numbered. Soth gigantic Confederacy of crime as it hust erwise become, never existed elsewhere, cannot exist here, and ought not to exist any-This the United States will do, "if they have retained the spirit of their founders," and if the Whig and Democratic masses, represented by such journals as the Journal and Att s of Albany, the Tribune and Post of New York,

will now give up their mutual strife, ackfowledge the paramount importance of the Sir very issue, and, recognising the absolute necessi y of union among the voters of the Free States unite in a Party of Freedom, for the rese i of the Federal Government from the doming tio final answer is—no more slave States, no slave of the Slave Power. If they will not do his, Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no nather than we say, too, "God help the Republic for then we say, too, "God help the Republic for its days are numbered!"

As a matter of fact, we know that there are Whigs and Democrats in New York read' for ment nor usage can make right; and that Whigs and Democrats in New York read! for Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike such a union. On the Democratic side we point to BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and PRESTON Let the Democratic Party, assembled in Na- King-on the Whig side, to the editors of the will not these liberal men, who see clearly the necessities of the hour, whose conviction of ancient strife, prepare the way for such a u ion

in New York as is now in progress in Ohic ? For ourselves, we care not who are to be the leaders, who the men of mark, who, the standard-bearers, in this great Party of Freedomwhich ought to be formed, and which, we lervently hope, is in process of formation. Lat strong repugnance is beginning to prevail in it throw Compromise to the winds, let it be out and out against Slavery, let it demand all nore National Conventions, to determine plat- that the Constitution authorizes, and twee forms and select candidates. Very well-lot nothing less; let it boldly proclaim its pur set to place the Federal Government on the side already begun. As we said the other day, Ohio Liberty, as it is now forced on the side of Six very, and we shall not stop to inquire " x shall be greatest," or to dispute about metaplysical abstractions and subtleties.

> THE CLOSING SCENE. The enforcement of the Fugitive Act in the case of Burns, required the whole power of the people, in accordance with instructions from unanimously accepted. Theophilus P. Chand- The corporators believe that if the Federal Government. The marines at Boste, the Home Government; but the "seditious" at Portsmouth, N. H., were ordered to tie them "lodging, bedding, firing," and the Genscene of action, and took possession of the Court | eral was obliged to support them as he could. House and Court Square. For the time, to The English aristocracy hereupon was as much whole city was under the power of the start !- incensed as the Examiner is now, and deing army of the United States. Never befor a nonneed Boston as "factious and rebellious." did the sovereignty of a State appear so in sit. Franklin wrote home-"Every man in Engnificant, never before did the doctrine of Sta a Rights, hypocritically magnified by the skan over America, seems to jostle himself into the Democracy, appear such a mockery. Ste throne with the King, and talks of our subjects Court House was a Bastile, the city was in a state of siege for one week.

As the last act of the drama was about to drawn up in hostile array, and, to overawe he People, the artillery detachment performed 'arious evolutions!

Orders were then given to clear the stret leading to the wharf, where was stationed a the unfortunate prisoner. By one o'clock, the troops were removed. United States troops had succeeded in opening a clear passage; and at half past two the fugitive was carried to the cutter by the Marshall and his gang of two hundred men, armed with tain even the thought of a disorganization of swords and pistols, and by 1,200 United States soldiers, all under cover of a nine-pounder, which commanded the length of the street! And thus was the Fugitive Slave Act enw

Suppose Southern People weigh the consc nuences of this transaction? Is this offensiv interposition of the Federal Power, within sovereign State, a safe precedent? Is this con stant resort to a Standing Army, to enforce an odious Federal enactment, favorable to the etability of republican institutions? When the People of the Free States, forgetting all their divisions, shall have united, and assumed the possession of the Federal Government, and an Anti-Siavery Administration shall have command of the army and navy, how will they like the precedents furnished by Pro-Slavery

Administrations? Mr. Suttle has got his fugitive back, but at what cost? How many Northern People have ing to carry them out, we will urge voters to been conciliated? How much opinion has been manufactured in favor of the Fugitive That is-Slavery governs this country, and act? How much of the opposition to the Ne-

We ask, in all earnestness, is it decent, is it safe, is it Democratic, to keep on the Statute Book, an act so revolting to the States in which it is intended specially to operate, that it is imliberal. Democrats and Independent Demo- possible to enforce it, unless at the point of the bayonet, with the whole military power of the izations, as the Journal does of the Whig. It Federal Government, amidst tumult and bloodhas no right to ask them to do what it refuses shed? It needs no prophetic eye to foresee to consent to. It is not respectful to the masses that, if this thing is to be continued, the Fedorganization; that we care not a straw for the of voters, who differ from it to require as a con- cral Government will become a stench in the ica is obstinate-America is almost in open Independent Democratic party, if its princi- dition to their united action, that they should nostrils of the People, and the States be drivent rebellion. Sir, I rejoice that America has ples and policy in regard to Slavery be adoptbecome Whigs. Let it do as its brethren have
to fall back on their extreme rights. Nothing the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit ed by the People. We go for a union of the done in Ohio, preclaim its readiness to drop old now postpones this catastrophe, but the confriends of Freedom, without distinction of par- names, old issues, and unite on equal terms sciousness, on the part of the People of the to make slaves of all the rest. The Americans ty; drop old names, and disregard old issues; with those who have been called, Democrats, free States, that they have the power, by an have been aroused. They have been driven to appeal to the ballot-box, to secure the control madness by injustice. Will you punish them of compromise about it; and we are with you expect an efficient organization of the friends of of the Federal Government, so that, until they let this country be the first to resume its pru-But let us begin right. Let us not build upon | Freedom in the State of New York-then would | have tried this, they are responsible for the unhave tried this, they are responsible for the undergoe and temper; I will pledge myself for the just and oppressive exactions upon them, and Colonies, that, on their part, animosity and rehave no excuse for resorting to revolutionary' sentment will cease."

Indiana.—The Lafayette Courier, Madison Courier, Princeton Clarion, and New Albany Ledger, (all Democratic organs,) are diseation fied with the proceedings at the recent Demo compelled Revolution. But one thing, we recratic State Convention, in endorsing the violation of twice-plighted faith, for the benefit of

"THE SAME LAW-BREAKING, SEDITIOUS BOSTON."

"Treason festers in Boston, and has its peis the Boston it was in the last war with Great Britain; that it was when Shadrach was rescued, the same law-breaking, seditions Boston."—Richmond (Va) Examiner.

by the Aristocracy of Slavery as it was by the Aristocracy of England, when Lord Grenville attempted to enforce the Stamp Act, and Lord North shut up its port, on account of its seditions. The prejudices of education are not quite overcome in that "law-breaking" city. Much allowance should be made for her unfortunate training in revolutionary times, under Hancock, Otis, and Adams. They had a way of resisting authority and speaking evil of dignities, which savored somewhat of sedition ; indeed, it is safe to say that "Treason" began to "fester" in Boston so far back as the year 1764, when a town meeting of its citizens protested against Grenville's scheme of taxation without representation, and recommended a combination of the Colonics in defence of their common interests. It broke out into an "eruption" the next year, when stamps prepared in Great Britain, by order of the Contral Power, were sent to Government efficials in the Colonies, to sell them. There was a great elm in Boston, which the seditious opponents of the Stamp Act styled "Liberty Tree," nents of the Stamp Act styled "Liberty Tree," under which they concocted their treasonable schemes, and on whose branches they sometimes bung effigies of persons conspicuors or their Administration zeal. Inflamed to desperation, one day, by the seditious hafrangues of self-styled patriots, the Liberty men went straightway to the house of Oliver, Secretary of the Colony, stamp-distributor for Massachusetts, pulled down a small building intended for a stamp-office, and frightened the official into a resignation. The pestiferous preachers were also at work. Jenathan Mayhew, a congregational minister, descended from his exalted place, to dabble in the dirty waters of politics, and preached a sermon against the Stamp Act, taking for his text, I would they were even cut off, that trouble

It is even suspected that Boston was the hirthplace of that notorious order, called Anti-Slavery Cause. Sons of Liberty," which everywhere busied itself in stirring up "sedition." Meantime, Treason" continued to "fester," and there was another "eruption" in 1768. Certain Government officials, attempting to enforce ome severe regulations of the Administration. on commerce, were obliged to seek shelter under cover of a company of British artillery, and a town meeting in Faneuil Hall demanded from the Governor the removal of the ship of war from the harbor. To put down this "seditious" spirit, the

Government ordered two regiments of soldiers from Halifax and two from Ireland, but the People, getting wind of it, sent out a notice for advising all persons not provided with arms to procure them at once. After this, the troops arrived, and General Gage undertook to have land regards himself as a piece of a sovereign

in the Colonics." The soldiery of the Government being stationed in the street and about Fancuil Hall, to open, on the morning of the 2d, Court Squ're overawe the People, they became subject to all was cleared, a six-pounder from the Navy Y'vil kinds of annoyances; and at last a collision was stationed to guard the main entrance of took place, in which several "seditious, lawthe Court House, the Federal troops were breaking" citizens were killed. Forthwith the misguided People assembled in town meeting, resolved that the troops must be removed, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Gov- ted their sincerity by their death, when told ernor and the General, and make known their | that the shaft erected over their bones, as the demands. Strange to say, the treasonable United States revenue cutter, ready to rece ve requisition was promptly complied with-the

> So Treason continued to "fester," till the last great "eroption "-when fifty "seditious" persons, disguised as Mohawks, boarded the tea vessels in Boston harbor, on the evening of December 16, 1773, and in the course of two hours emptied three hundred and forty-two chests of

Thus, for ten years, was Boston trained to sedition and law-breaking, and what is very curious, Virginia admired her deeds, responded to her appeals, and pledged the lives and property of its citizens to sustain her! The secret of this was-Boston was committed to the death against the exercise of arbitrary, unconstitutional power by the Administration in Engand. It was loyal, willing to obey just laws, that day loved her, and stood shoulder to shoulder with her. Patrick Henry was himself as "seditous and law-breaking" as Hancock or Adams. There was no time, during that whole period, when a repeal of the unconstitutional laws of the Government, would not have allayed discontent, suppressed sedition, proved a complete remedy for Treason.

Grenville vindicated the Stamp Act, as the Government officials now vindicate the Fogitive Act. The noble Pitt denounced it, and denied its constitutionality. Grenville retorted, by charging upon the opposition of Pitt manity, is at war with the spirit of Liberty, and his friends, the tumults, and violent resistance of the Americans. In the spirit of certain Pro-Slavery Senators of this day he exdenied its constitutionality. Grenville retorttain Pro-Slavery Senators of this day, he exclaimed-"The seditious spirit of the Colonies owes its birth to the faction in this House." What said the fearless Pitt-what were his opinions of the agitations and tumults aroused by unconstitutional and odious acts of Govern-

"A charge is brought against gentlemen sitting in this House, of giving birth to sedition in America. The freedom with which they have spoken their sentiments against this unhappy act is imputed to them as a crime. [Grenville, doubtless, had his Union, a Court Journal, too.—Ed. Era.] But the imputation shall not discourage me.

compelled Revolution. But one thing, we repeat, prevents the resort to this extreme remedy now; and that is, the conviction among the People of the Free States that they have a

of this, they themselves are responsible for the he will consent to blot from the odious burdens imposed upon them by the Slave of this republic an act that dishone

For the National Era. THE TWO WESLEYS: * OR, THE TWO WEL-BY ISAAC H. JULIAN.

One, of the iron frame, and heart of steelcling to Boston, which now is as much hated The Destroying Angel's peerless Minister-Bruited o'er earth by Fame's loud trumpet-peal, Strode proudly to the gory heights of War; A spirit, and a heart of living flame, o gather Christ's lost sheep into his fold. To save and bless his erring species, came The one prevailed o'er Europe's Conqueror-The other triumphed over Sin and Death : Which was the Hero? Who's the nobler man? Which did the richer legacy bequeath?

Eternity alone can fully tell. When the dread Judge shall part the heirs of Heav and Hell!

* It is something peculiar in the hand of Provi-dence, that the John and Charles Wesley family had the offer of a large estate, but, fearing the temptation of riches, declined accepting it. The offer was then made to another Wesley, or Wellesley family, of

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-TION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Hall, on the 31st ult. A vast audience was in attendance, and the interest of the proceedings was enhanced by the scene then being enacted at the Court House.

Mr. Bird, chairman of the State Committee calling the Convention to order, said that it was not its purpose to operate specially upon the Fugitive Case, but to organize the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Commonwealth, and make it effectual against the Slave Power.

While the Committee on Nominations was preparing a list of officers, Joshua R. Giddings thereafter. was loudly called for. He responded in a brief speech, in which, after some pungent allusions to the trial going on in sight of Bunker Hill, he spoke encouragingly of the prespects of the

"Even men, unexpected, stood up in the halls of Congress and represented this feeling. There were no better men there than Kittredge and Morrison of New Hampshire-they are ed to the Democratic party. There was one universal feeling at Washington among Northern men for unanimous action upon the Slave-ry question. He never himself felt more con-fident of the speedy triumph of free sentiment than at the present time, though he never heretofore had seen an instance where the National Executive had set himself against the wishes of the North without success. alluded by instances to the powerful influence that the Administration exercised in behalf of the Nebraska bill. He recommended the driving out of these men from the highest to the a convention of delegates from all the towns in lowest, by uniting our votes upon only those the Province, to be held in Boston in ten days, known to be liberty-loving men. Congressmen have been bought and sold at a much cheaper price than black men are knocked off in the

The Committee on Nominations reported a them "quartered" at the expense of the town list of officers for the Convention, which was by numerous Vice Presidents; and, on taking the chair, made a few stirring remarks.

A Committee on Resolutions having been appointed, John P. Hale, in response to an enappointed, John P. Hale, in response to an en-thusiastic call, addressed the meeting. He Kansas, to the lasting advantage called upon the Convention to pass no new res. try; and to return a very hand olutions, but enforce the old ones. Boston, in 1768, when she had but 2,000 people, passed a To accomplish the object resolution that the Stamp Act should not be recommended, lat, that the Dis enforced-and it was not enforced. Much had been said about resort to violence. The violenge he recommended was the violence of the

the bailot-box. Let us not longer suffer this institution to tyrannize over us under the shadow of Bonker Hill. If the spirits of the departed have any cognizance over what is transpiring here, what must be the feelings of those who, on the 17th of June, 1775, vindicasun strikes it, sends its shadow over a city, where the habeas corpus and all other safegoards of liberty are trampled in the dust." The Committee on Resolutions reported the

"Resolved, That in this crisis, when liberty cems doomed to utter destruction, unless the whole North is railied to her defence, the Free Democracy are willing to relinquish all party considerations, to forget all past hostilities, to disregard all minor differences, to sacrifice everything but their principles, in order to secure an effectual union of true men against the mighty conspiracy of slaveholders and doughfaces that now threatens to overthrow the peace, the honor, and the Free Institutions of

the country.

"Resolved, That so much of the Kansas and Nebraska Act as abrogates the Missouri Com-

umbia, must be abolished.

" Resolved, That Slavery must be prohibited but determined to maintain its rights against in all the Territories of the United States, both usurpation. This was why the Virginians of in those to be acquired and in those already established. " Resolved, That all new States mus

> " Resolved, That Cuba, if it comes Union, must come in free.
> "Resolved, That the independence of Hayti must be acknowledged. " Resolved, That the rights of our colored

" Resolved. That every man has a right to " Resolved. That the Fugitive Slave Bill is

citizens, going to other States, must be pro-

forever repealed.
"Resolved, That Massachusetts has the constitutional right, and it is her imperative duty, to enset laws which shall protect the personal

freedom of all her citizens, and secure the nvolving the question of human liberty." Mr. Giddings then took the floor, and addressed the Convention in a speech, not yet reported. He was followed by Henry Wilson, in a most fervent appeal for the union of true men against the Slave Power. We have room

only for extracts from his speech. "I wish to be understood here, to-day, in regard to our position. We are ready to act with Democrate or Whigs to carry out our principles. We will forget organizations; we porary organization, with power to will go into the rear; we will do the work; if there is a 'forlorn hope' to be led, we will lead it, and others may fill the places of honor, if they will only be true to our principles, if they will only be true to our principles, if they will only be true to our principles must be great cheering; but our principles must be the choice of Eli Thayer, of the choice of Eli Tha forcheads; and they must live by them forever.
[Renewed cheering.]

"The first duty we owe to the country is to exterminate—to exterminate—the forty-four Northern traitors in the House of Representa-

nature, and disgraces the age live. [Renewed applause.] "I say to the Whig party of th

You have been betrayed by the I Dawsons, the Toombees, and the J. million of Northern freemen, and the side of Liberty. They can The Memphis, Charleston ville and other Southern Conv been self-constituted Southern L. looking exclusively after Southers and sometimes talking loudly of day late, however, there is more talk in territory, extends the area of catches and restores fugitives from The Yankees are a very useful reslaveholders cannot spare there

corporators being Benjamia C. Clast Livermore, Charles Aller Land liam G. Bates, Stephen C. Ph. Hazewell, Alexander H. Bullock, H ... son, James S. Whitney, Samuel E. S. Samuel G. Howe, James Holland Mon ball, James D. Green Francis W. Ris Clapp, Anson Burlingame, Eli Thave

The great object is, to waint gating Freedom and Free Labor T stock is not to exceed \$5,000 non vested in real or personal estate recoil " Sec. 3. The capital stock of call

no more than \$4 on the share shall be during the year 1854 and no ers, each stockholder thall be

one vote for each share held by

that no stockholder shall more than fifty votes on shares ! nor more than fifty votes by proxy May 10th, the Corporators met at House of Boston, and appointed Ell ! A. H. Bullock, E. E. Hale, of Worners ard Hildreth, and Olis Clapp, of From their report the Tribune lowing extracts, showing the general of

the Association, and the mode by at corporated to protect emigran

"The Legislature has gran with a capital sufficient for no single year are assessment appropriated as to render m

persons from the Northern and Mi to that place in the West which the shall select for their first settlemen

as the Directors relect for they shall at once constru persons may receive temperary such houses be enlarged as not tate. The new comers or their

thus be provided for.

which clapses while t

procure and send forward be of constant service These machines may be company's agents. At the sirable that a printing press weekly newspaper estal tend information regarding be from the very first an infreedom and of good moral-,

"4. It is recommended to agents locate and take up for the benefit the sections of land in wh ng-house and mills are legated. And further, that whenever the be organized as a free Scate the I dispose of all its interests, then in " 5. That they then sole make similar arrangements for the

and organization of another

"Under the plan proposed, it will or three years before the Com; of its property in the Territory and reimburse itself for its fir will possess several reservati each—on which its boarding he stand—and the churches and which it has rendered necessar centres will the settlements radiated. In others words, then be the large commercial new State. If there were

which sold it, besides radoring ital, with which to enable i same adventure elsowhere. "It is recommended that a in June, to organize the company i

scriptions to the stock and make any marriagements.

**ELI THAYER, for the Comm A temporary organization was effect Secretary. A meeting was held to so

ter, and New York. In Washington, into the movement. In New York, the